Paper No. 10

Entered: April 12, 2016

### UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

RANBAXY INC., Petitioner

v.

JAZZ PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., Patent Owner.

Case IPR2016-00024 Patent 8,772,306

Before ERICA A. FRANKLIN, BRIAN P. MURPHY, and CHRISTOPHER G. PAULRAJ, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

PAULRAJ, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION Institution of *Inter Partes* Review 37 C.F.R. § 42.108



### I. INTRODUCTION

Ranbaxy, Inc. ("Petitioner") filed a Petition (Paper 1, "Pet."), requesting institution of an *inter partes* review of claims 1–34 of U.S. Patent No 8,772,306 (Ex. 1001, "the '306 patent"). Jazz Pharmaceuticals Ireland Ltd. and Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (collectively, "Patent Owner") timely filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 8, "Prelim. Resp."). We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 314, which provides that an *inter partes* review may not be instituted "unless . . . there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition."

Upon consideration of the Petition and the Preliminary Response, and for the reasons explained below, we determine that Petitioner has shown a reasonable likelihood it would prevail with respect to some of, but not all, the challenged claims. We, therefore, institute an *inter partes* review of claims 19–34 of the '306 patent.

## A. Related Proceedings

Petitioner and Patent Owner have identified the following related litigation proceedings in which the '306 patent is being asserted: *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Lupin Ltd. et al.*, 2:15-cv-06548 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Wockhardt Bio AG et al.*, 2:15-cv-05619 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Roxane Laboratories, Inc.*, 2:15-cv-01360 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Amneal Pharms., LLC*, 2:15-cv-01043 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Watson Laboratories, Inc.*, 2:14-cv-07757 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. et al.*, 2:14-cv-06151 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.); *Jazz Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc.*, 2:14-cv-06150 (D.N.J.);



Pharm. Inc. et al. v. Par Pharmaceutical Inc., 2:14-cv-05824 (D.N.J.). Pet. 2.

Patent Owner also identified two other cases, *Jazz Pharmaceuticals*, *Inc. v. Amneal Pharmaceuticals*, LLC, 2:15-cv-6562 (D.N.J.) and *Jazz Pharmaceuticals*, *Inc. v. Par Pharmaceutical*, *Inc.*, 2:15-cv-7580 (D.N.J.), concerning a patent related to the '306 patent. Paper 7, 1–2.

In addition Par Pharmaceutical, Inc. and Amneal Pharmaceuticals each filed separate petitions for *inter partes* review of the '306 patent. *See* IPR2016-00002; IPR2016-00546.

### B. The '306 Patent (Ex. 1001)

The '306 patent issued on July 8, 2014, and claims a priority date as early as March 1, 2013. *See* Ex. 1001, Title Page. It names Mark Eller as the sole inventor. *Id*.

The '306 patent relates generally to methods for improving the safety and efficacy of the administration of gamma-hydroxybutyrate ("GHB") or a salt thereof to a patient. *Id.*, Abstract. More specifically, the '306 patent is concerned with treating patients suffering from certain disorders such as cataplexy or narcolepsy, who are concomitantly receiving treatment with valproate, with a reduced dose of GHB. *Id.* at 1:15–36. The specification states that valproate can increase or prolong the effects of GHB, resulting in unsafe conditions such as excessive daytime sleepiness. *Id.* at 15:19–16:21. In certain embodiments, the reduced amount of GHB ranges from 1% to 50% of the effective dose normally given to the patient. *Id.* at 1:32–36.

### C. Illustrative Claims

Petitioner challenges claims 1–34 of the '306 patent. All of the challenged claims are directed to methods of treating certain sleep disorders



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by orally administering a reduced dosage of GHB to patients who are concomitantly receiving valproate.

Claims 1, 11, 19, 30, and 33 are independent. Independent claims 1 and 19 are illustrative, and reproduced below:

1. A method for treating a patient who is suffering from excessive daytime sleepiness, cataplexy, sleep paralysis, apnea, narcolepsy, sleep time disturbances, hypnagogic hallucinations, sleep arousal, insomnia, or nocturnal myoclonus with gammahydroxybutyrate (GHB) or a salt thereof, said method comprising:

orally administering to the patient in need of treatment at least 5% decrease in an effective dosage amount of the GHB or salt thereof when the patient is receiving a concomitant administration of valproate, an acid, salt, or mixture thereof.

19. A method for treating a patient who is suffering from narcolepsy, said method comprising:

administering a therapeutically effective amount of a formulation containing a GHB salt to a patient starting at a concentration of between 350 and 750 mg/ml with a pH of between 6 and 10;

determining if the patient is also being administered valproate, an acid, salt or mixture thereof;

warning of a potential drug/drug interaction due to the combination of valproate, an acid, salt or mixture thereof and the GHB salt; and

recommending reducing the dose of the GHB salt at least 15%.

D. The Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability

Petitioner challenges the patentability of the claims of the '306 patent on the following grounds:



References	Basis	Claims challenged
Maitre <sup>1</sup> and the Xyrem PI <sup>2</sup>	§ 103(a)	1–5, 7–16, 18–26, and 28–34
Okun <sup>3</sup> and the Xyrem Titration Schedule <sup>4</sup>	§ 103(a)	1–5, 7–16, 18, 30, 31, and 33
Okun, the Xyrem Titration Schedule, and Cook <sup>5</sup>	§ 103(a)	19–26, 28, 29, 32 and 34
Maitre, the Xyrem PI, and Sandson <sup>6</sup>	§ 103(a)	6, 17, and 27

### II. DISCUSSION

### A. Claim Construction

We interpret claims using the "broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which [they] appear[]." 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); *see also In re Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC*, 793 F.3d 1268, 1278–79 (Fed. Cir. 2015) ("Congress implicitly approved the broadest reasonable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Sandson et al., An Interaction Between Aspirin and Valproate: The Relevance of Plasma Protein Displacement Drug-Drug Interactions, Vol. 163, Am. J. Psychiatry, at 1891–1896 (2006)(Ex. 1023).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Maitre, Michel, The  $\gamma$ -Hydroxybutyrate Signalling System in Brain Organization and Functional Implications, Vol. 51, Progress in Neurobiology, at 337–361 (1997)(Ex. 1003).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Xyrem® Package Insert entry in the Physician's Desk Reference Edition, at 1688–1692, (2007)(Ex. 1005).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Okun, Michael S., GHB: An Important Pharmacologic and Clinical Update, Vol. 4(2), J. Pharm. Pharmaceut. Sci., at 167–175 (2001)(Ex. 1005).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Xyrem® Titration Schedule, Jazz Pharmaceuticals (2008) (Ex. 1006).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> U.S. Patent No. 6,780,889, issued August 24, 2004 ("Cook et al") (Ex. 1007).

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